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THE INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

OF ROME

VILLA CELIMONTANA

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REPORT

ON THE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

OF ROME

On the 11th day of April, 1929, the following gentlemen assembled in the Conference Hall of the Upper Council of the Department of National Education.

Mr. Thomas Ashby	Fellow of British Academy, Member Academy of "Lincei", Rome.
Don Miguel Blay	Director Spanish Academy, Rome.
The Hon. Baron G. A. Blanc	President Italian Society for the Advancement of Science, Rome.
Prof. Axel Boethius	Director Swedish Archaeological Institute, Rome.
Dr. Guido Calza	Director Ostia Excavations.
Count Comm. D. A. Costantini	President of Italian Institute of Human Palaeontology, Florence; President of International Palaeogeographic Commission.
Prof. Franz Cumont	Fellow of "Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres", Institut de France.
Prof. Ludwig Curtius	Director of German Archaeological Institute, Rome.
Count G. E. Elia	Vice-President of Royal Geographical Society, Rome.
Dr. Armando Formichi	Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti, Rome.

Comm. H. Nelson Gay	American Library, Rome.
Prof. T. Gehrevich	Director Hungarian Institute, Rome.
Prof. G. J. Hoogewerff	Director Dutch Institute of Historical Studies, Rome.
Dr. Zdeneck Kristen	Secretary Czecho-Slovak Institute, Rome.
Prof. Lugli	Secretary Roumanian Academy, Rome.
Dr. H. M. R. Léopold	Vice-Director Dutch Institute of Historical Studies, Rome.
Prof. Émile Mâle	Director of École Française, Rome ; Fellow of " Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres ", Institut de France.
Prof. Roberto Micacchi	Colonial Department, Rome.
Count G. Michalowski	Librarian Polish Academy, Rome.
Prof. Comm. B. Nogara	Director Vatican Museums, Vatican City.
Comm. Roberto Paribeni	Fellow of Accademia d'Italia ; Director General Department Antiquities and Fine Arts, Rome.
Comm. Luigi Parpagliolo	Division Chief Department of National Education, Rome.
Gr. Uff. Count F. Pellati	Inspector Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts, Rome.
Dr. Gösta Saeflund	Secretary Swedish Archaeological Institute, Rome.
Prof. A. Sciortino	Director British Academy of Arts, Rome.
Prof. A. H. Smith	Director British School, Rome.
Prof. Ernst Steinmann	Director Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Biblioteca Hertziana, Rome.
Prof. Comm. G. P. Stevens	Director American Academy, Rome.

Mrs. Eugénie Strong	Fellow Society of Antiquaries, London, Member "Accademia dei Lincei", Rome.
Prof. V. Ussani	Representing "Union Internationale des Académies", Rome.

At 4,30 p. m., Comm. Paribeni, Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, opened the meeting with the following words:

Gentlemen; you are already acquainted with the purpose of this meeting; you were invited to convene in this great Hall today for an exchange of views on Count Costantini's proposal to form in Rome an Association for the advancement of our studies on the civilisations which evolved through the ages around this Mediterranean.

We are all pursuing these studies and investigating the many expressions of human culture, whose testimonials accumulated since time untold around this fated inland sea.

The very foundations of all science, I venture to say, are here involved.

Wherefore I firmly believe that all thoughtful men should carefully consider Count Costantini's initiative.

It represents the rebirth of an old scheme which had a fair trial in this city one hundred years ago, and which is now set forth again, after having won its full maturity.

A closer co-operation between those who are interested in these studies would insure us all better results.

A central organisation representing an association of our interests should enhance and multiply those bonds, which we all have in common, in the pursuance of the same ends.

I trust that you will grant your personal support, your counsel and your good will, to the consummation of a scheme, which may, with your valuable assistance, be of great service to all men.

Count Costantini:

Rome, geographically and historically privileged above all places as the center of this mediterranean basin, which from — the higher civilisations of past ages sprang and flourished, was the great melting-pot in which the various cultures blended together through the course of centuries, yielding new forms and forging new ideas — the ever-recurring agency for the advance of human progress.

* *Ingl.*

It is no presumption on our part to ask that Rome should be selected as the natural residence for an Association, whose purpose is to give new momentum to the study of that past.

Every nation, has for centuries dedicated time and effort in search of the documentary evidence that bears testimony to the trend of the events which left a record around this mediterranean, whether shaped by nature's forces, or by the will of man.

Yet, notwithstanding all the arduous efforts which have been expended especially in order to ascertain the truth regarding the earlier and most significant facts, we have not been able to secure many a missing link, which are still the object of eager research on the part of distinguished specialists.

Those gaps in the great chain must be bridged however, before we shall be able to appreciate many historical values, and the origin and evolution of certain events, in conformity with the known laws of causality.

Human knowledge has been enriched indeed by a vast multitude of facts ascertained through the worthy contributions of scholars, but notwithstanding all such wealth of detail, the correct interpretation of some of the greater problems has been unduly retarded by the lack of proper co-operation between scientists and the inadequacy of the means placed at their disposal.

Specialisation and details are well worth our while, to insure the advancement of scientific issues within the vast realm of science ; but woe to those who lose sight of the great whole of which all details are but a part, and forget the interdependence of all branches of knowledge.

Only the very closest co-operation between specialists can ensure an adequate valuation of scientific facts, for no single individual can any longer hope to encompass the ever-increasing number of offshoots from the main and vital tree.

What we all require above all things today is a great clearing-house, where the growing contributions may be constantly collected, sifted and duly correlated, in order to appreciate step by step our actual attainments, keeping in touch with the advance of knowledge and, what is more important, with our shortcomings.

Until we establish such a clearing-house, we shall continue to be harassed by the task of fighting the prejudices of men, who, wrapped in the pursuit of some cherished fancy, lose all sense of proportion needed for the honest valuation of facts.

Where, and how, can we to day collect and compare new and old data, in order to ascertain their specific merits and insure their proper classification?

I believe that the want of co-operation between scholars is largely responsible if history has seldom been truthfully recorded, and so often distorted at the service of individual interests.

Let us look back at the poetical exaltation of the apochryphal deeds of ancient heroes, at the divinization of the origin of races and of peoples, and we shall realize the urgency of bringing together all honest and healthy-minded men for a thorough revision of many verdicts that have hitherto unwarrantedly held sway.

Every day, every hour, new data are being secured to science through your endeavours and those of all colleagues ; but with whom have you ever been able to entertain a profitable exchange of ideas on a subject which you held dear at heart, and from whom have you been able to obtain the special means you needed, to bear the expense of a new research or even to secure current literature, too expensive or of difficult access and interpretation?

No one better than yourselves knows where one should direct new investigations in behalf of scientific advancement ; but up to date, all you could do, has been to point out discreetly your " whimsical vagaries " on that score, because we lacked an influential and competent centre to which you could submit all legitimate aspirations and obtain the moral and material support necessary for their realization.

Our endeavours would reach much further afield if, with the help of specialists versed in the different branches of knowledge which bear reference to the study of the Mediterranean, we devised the best means of planning our future ; and in accord with them, after having agreed to put into effect a well-digested and concrete programme, we proceeded to apportion its execution rationally between ourselves and all concerned.

Because we must not lose sight of the fact that these various schools of ours in Rome, important as they are, represent but a few bright spots in the immeasurable galaxy of scientific problems that challenge humanity.

Personal contacts have ever been the " ultima ratio " to which men had to resort for the solution of some of the most intricate interests of their social intercourse, whenever by written words they had failed to conquer an impasse.

Such contacts constitute a safe warrant of a better civic life ; and human progress itself is the result of their recurrence between different peoples and cultures.

Nothing in the world is morally and materially more detrimental to man than isolation ; we have an obvious example of it in those miserable remnants of primitive peoples, who from time immemorial and for various causes were segregated in distant lands from all other groups of men, and became wretchedly degenerate.

Nor would we, the proud exponents of the more highly cultured and progressive nations, care to imitate the bushmen !

The desire to avoid responsibility may lead cautious men to be wary before allowing themselves to be tempted along new paths and lightly drawn into experiments that have not already endured the test of time ; but on the other hand, too much caution may degenerate into perilous inaction.

There is nothing immovable in this universe, nor permanent in eternity ; and woe to those who cannot adapt themselves to the trend of time.

In my opinion there is no justification for the state of affairs still prevailing within our limited circle, where men who are drawn hither by identical interests and by the pursuit of the same ideals, instead of uniting in a close fellowship demean themselves towards each other with unwarranted diffidence and aloofness, at times remaining in complete ignorance of the very presence in Rome of some colleague.

Indeed, what has recently occurred should be a warning and call for thoughtful consideration when, at the suggestion of a group of broad-minded men, we have seen the students of these schools take it upon themselves to settle such some regretful situation.

Their periodical reunions so successfully inaugurated, have " de facto " already established here that center of intelligent cooperation which some of their own chiefs had possibly sneered at as a possibility among themselves.

Why should we not follow the example and encourage it further without hindrance or demur, by getting together ourselves here where we are already enjoying a like hospitality, and are united in the pursuance of the same intents and purposes ?

Scholars the world over have ever felt the want of an easy means of getting in touch with colleagues ; and have they not sought a practical way out of the difficulty, through the maintenance of a

liberal exchange of their publications and the promotion of private meetings, and international congresses ?

That need of international co-operation is obviously confirmed by the very fact that this day we can boast of having in Rome twenty-seven Academies, Institutes and Schools of different nationality, all pursuing the study of the monuments and documents which are disseminated over this ancient land.

Since the first example set by " Roi Soleil " 263 years ago, with that glorious French Academy that Napoleon installed in this present sumptuous quarters at Villa Medici, the greater nations have nurtured here the noble tradition spreading throughout the world the wealth of their achievements by the agency of their pupils who evermore diffuse and vivify the gospel of Rome.

These schools where the great testimonials of bygone Mediterranean civilisations are the object of eager research, together with the institutions which have been organized in other parts to the same end, should reach a mutual understanding, whereby all those who are devoted to the study of this area would agree to co-operate for the advantage of their common weal, with less expenditure of time, human effort and money, but towards higher results.

The co-ordination, integration and development of the endeavours of each individual or organized group interested in the manifestations of that past, whether natural, physical or human, should some day earn us the gratitude of the nations, when from the sum-total of our efforts new horizons will be opened, that no single man would have ever visualized or dared to comprehend alone.

The need of co-operation has won its way in the conscience of the nations ; no one can afford any longer to be self-sufficient nor remain cabined away in splendid isolation as of old, since the enormous increase of the world's population and the rapidity of the means of communication have transformed the most distant places of the earth into a closely interdependent area.

Every individual, every group of men, has peculiar gifts or traits, owing to environment or heredity, which differentiate its manner of thought and the characteristic inspiration of its efforts.

In interpreting the innumerable expressions of such characteristics, as they were handed down to us by our Mediterranean precursors, from prehistoric times to the present day, no single man could reconstruct that organic whole, which has left such deep marks

on human knowledge and social organisation, without the help and counsel of numerous specialists.

A first experiment at international co-operation, similar to what we are now proposing, met with success in Rome just one hundred years ago, with the foundation of the " Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica ", which thrived during many years since 1829, until the vicissitudes of European politics changed its fate.

Let us remember the attempt made some fifteen years back by the American Academy to organize an " Association of National Academies " in Rome ; and again the similar scheme which was sponsored eight years ago by the British School, with the consent of eminent men such as Van Buren, Cumont, Colin, Amelung, Leopold and Calza, together with Mrs. Strong and D[r] Ashby, and Prof. Lugli and Nogara, all present today, besides our distinguished Director General Comm. Paribeni, who together with them all and a score of others is still indefatigably supporting the same ideal.

I beg to be allowed to remind you also of those examples of practical co-operation whose happy results have become popular these last years, like the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum at Ur, the Field Museum and the University of Oxford in Mesopotamia at Kish, and the American School of Jerusalem with the Xenia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, at Tell Beit Mirsim on the site of the Biblical Kiriath Sepher.

Could we ever have dreamt of achieving in such a short space of time that stupendous work, the " Corpus Vasorum ", if the International Union of Academies had not solicited that international co-operation which is now contributing to its publication ?

And that is not the only work that might have been published long ago through the same means to the satisfaction of all men, and whose publication has been attempted several times but had to be abandoned because of the want of funds and co-operation.

Some of the greater nations, through governmental provisions or private contributions, can often afford the upkeep of vast enterprises in the field, picked personnel in the archives and rich schools in the various centres of the Mediterranean, as well as elsewhere.

They can easily assume also, within territories under their own jurisdiction, the upkeep and reconstruction of the most important monuments, which are the pride of their past traditions.

But there is another and weighty group of nations which, although entertaining schools of their own in this Mediterranean

area, yet would have never been able to do much work, had they not appealed to international co-operation ; whether to make up for the lack of territorial possessions, or the want of adequate means to bid for special concessions, and undertake costly researches alone.

Could not such matters be regulated rationally and to the advantage of all concerned ?

The small and the great, nowadays, know the difficulty of securing funds to develop scientific research, because of the public lack of interest and appreciation of the value of certain forms of study.

Governments and officials, even under protest, if conscious of the unfair allocation of the funds placed at the disposal of the various services of the State by the vote of the ignorant masses, are deprived of the means required for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon the Departments of Education.

It is a long time since manual labor succeeded in obtaining better remuneration than intellectual endeavour ; but the Russian experiment has fortunately thrown full light on the grave character of the assumption involved, and the leaders of that regime have themselves taken vigourous steps to find a remedy for the situation.

Meanwhile, on account of the general want of the just consideration that public opinion should entertain in behalf of the welfare of scientists, it is very difficult for the young to resist the temptation of dropping the study of the humanities which offer them such a hazy future, and of entering instead upon some enterprise that may assure them a better and more immediate gain.

Hence the men who would devote their time to the glory of this mission of ours are becoming fewer every day, and we ought to provide, by our joint effort, better prospects for the few candidates who come forward, and an adequate remuneration for their labors

It is rather an easy matter to collect subsidies from rich industrialists, for research that may materialize in their personal gain ; but very seldom can we solicit the kindly interest of patrons in behalf of our work, for which governments provide somewhat shabbily, and even then at a sacrificial cost.

At the same time, we see important excavations, or publications, and the reclamation of noble monuments undertaken by private initiative, often to the serious embarrassment of governments, ever jealous of their dignity, especially in the face of foreign intervention.

Furthermore, when private institutions or individuals contribute conspicuous amounts to some undertaking, it does not always happen that the money is employed on matters of real import ; it is often dissipated to the sole vain-glorious end of enriching public or private collections.

There is no authoritative voice today ready to intervene and see that all available contributions are directed in behalf of the solution of some vital problem, and towards conquering new data that may be needed for scientific advancement.

Yet, who better than yourselves could exercise such leadership if, united and in harmony, you faced the world with the full weight of your collective authority, which is such as no man could ever command alone ?

Who better than an association such as potentially you already represent could properly direct public opinion as it wanders on its irresponsible path ?

Who could furnish a better guarantee to patrons, of the sound administration and valid use made of their moneys ?

What organization could boast of being able to offer by virtue of its very constitution, those guaranties which have been sought very well known patron regarding the execution of their designated temps, besides the proper exercise of the supervision thereof through the agency of their own nationals, when the Association's Permanent Committee, executor of the patrons votes, would be largely composed of your own selves who already represent the greater part of the world's nations ?

And what other center in the world, could offer as Rome does, without entailing any further expense, such a number of representative men, as highly qualified in our field of endeavour ?

These are but a few of the many points that militate in favor of the proposal we are submitting to your consideration ; and I feel sure your own experience and wisdom could contribute to the list many more and better ones.

But I believe, that if we desire to take a step further, what we actually need here would be to contrive an appropriate formula, whereby, after having assured proper safeguards to the interests of all parties concerned, we could afford to assemble our forces, and determine the constitution of our Association.

Such an event is everywhere awaited with keen anticipation : because even those who are most willing can not come forward

with any assistance merely to encourage our good intentions, however legitimate and worthy, unless we give them evidence of our good faith and readiness to " help ourselves ", going before them in the name of something embodied in actual existence, in the name of a living organization.

It is obvious that if we wish our Association to be of practical service, we should first insure it a sound financial basis ; because we shall only be able to further our activities and ensure valid returns proportionally to the funds placed at our disposal.

However, in the various countries where I have already had the opportunity of exchanging views about this project, I have received such a cordial weldome that even at this early hour I feel I can afford to assure you that we have every reason to look forward to our future with happy anticipation.

And I have such faith in the response that we shall meet, that I propose to assume personally all initial expenses to get us well started on our way, up to the time when we possess complete independence.

Meantime, as soon as we have settled all matters concerning our constitution, we shall draw up an attractive programme of immediate action one such as must appeal to the greatest possible number of people and call for the widest appreciation of our " raison d'être ".

We shall appoint proper representatives in each country, whose authority and influence is such as will best gain people's enthusiasm for our cause, and attract into our ambit all those who have at heart the fundamental ideas of culture that we intend to further and diffuse.

And as the Association's adepts grow we shall organize lectures, exhibitions, cruises, excursions and tours ; and, under the Committee's direction, we shall publish matter of outstanding interest.

We shall issue an attractive and concise bulletin in behalf of our members, to keep them posted on all progress made by our studies and researches, supplemented by a complete bibliographical index, and a special section for new propositions, suggestions and desiderata.

Yet, if we wish to secure a very large number of recruits to our cause, in order to provide the Association with an adequate revenue out of members, fees, besides offering to our associates cultural and moral benefits, we must also proffer some tangible and practical

** *Ingl.*

advantages because I fear that a simply altruistic and idealistic appeal would muster but a very limited response.

Therefore, we shall try and obtain from the countries that hold jurisdiction over the territories which concern our studies, every facility in their behalf, such as reduced fares from railways and steamship companies, special terms from associations of hotel managers, free admission to public galleries, exhibitions and lectures, favorable terms for the Association's special publications— in short, everything that could facilitate their personal access to the work being accomplished under the guidance of the Association wherever it be ; especially through scientifically organized and properly conducted tours.

The Association could thus direct its members to places of actual interest across many countries, and become the most efficient center of information for the development of the international travel that all governments today are so eager to encourage, although not for cultural, but economic purposes.

The Association's revenue — all officials holding honorary posts and the only overhead charges being entailed by secretarial work and publicity, besides a small amount for the maintenance of an attractive residence — will be entirely allocated for constructive ends and the research of scientific documents or monuments, whether they lay buried under the dust of archives or under aeolian or alluvial deposits in the field, or were impaired, under the stress of time and by man, in barbaric ages.

As far as our means will allow, we shall also provide for the restoration and reconstruction of monuments of exceptional importance, together with the reconstitution of those whose parts have been scattered over distant places of the world.

We shall institute special courses on subjects closely connected with the specific work of these Roman Schools, and thereby help the students to a broad and thorough appreciation of their normal curriculum.

We shall promote the nations' consciousness and appreciation of the credit they derive from the high accomplishments of these schools, in order to win their ever-increasing favor, and the requisite encouragement from the public or private institutions on whose support they depend.

Men ought to realize once and for all, that if fate has selected certain lands as trustees of the wealth which nature or man accu-

mulated therein through the course of time, such an inheritance belongs by right to all mankind ; and those peoples who have enjoyed the advantage of sharing its returns, are in honor bound to provide in common for its safekeeping and management.

Here in Rome, on account of your very presence, we are in the most favoured situation to assume the privilege of launching our appeal to the world.

You already represent that very union which we would see consummated in these days with your full consent.

Your classical studies, which exercise such a powerful fascination on the minds of men, and which were but yesterday a field of amateurish exploitation, you have raised to the dignity of a science.

They attain the rank of a science especially when considered as a single expression of culture, in due relation to all the natural, physical and human phenomena which give them both meaning and form.

Nothing short of such an appreciation can convey the correct measure of our present aspirations ; ambitious indeed, but no more than our vision is vast.

But in order to reach our goal, we need men of your character and training, capable of formulating a programme of endeavour such as may lead us on towards actual conquests, and in whose realisation we may concern the whole world and inspire it with our fervor.

With it all, we do not intend our Association to fail in respect towards the prescriptive rights and the idiosyncrasies of any individual or vested interest ; it should rather bring forth useful results for the advantage of all men.

But what could such a programme entail ?

I am not here presuming to set or prescribe a " Modus vivendi " that any one should follows.

Each one of your names, and the enlightened tradition which you represent, encompasses a whole programme : and that programme of yours, if you consent, shall be ours, augmented by what you may decide is necessary in order to amplify and perfect it.

I shall be highly gratified if you will freely respond to my remarks, and express your standpoint on the draft Statutes which I have had the pleasure of submitting for your approval.

I beg of you to mould them into the most appropriate form, in order that we may satisfy the desires and safeguard the interests of all, and may best suit the government of this great community of intents and purposes that we propose to call

"THE INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION".

Prof. MÂLE:

The "French School" being subject to the authority of the "ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES", I do not feel at liberty to express an opinion on this matter without having first ascertained the point of view of the board which directs that Institution.

Count COSTANTINI:

I believe that it would be practical, if previous to our application for those sanctions which we must obtain before we commit ourselves in this matter we agreed first of all as to what we intend to submit to the approval of the Institutions on whose authority we depend.

Thus far, my remarks have only been of a very general character, nor would I presume to enter into any details, out of deference to your better wisdom.

I intended from the very beginning to leave everyone at liberty to advance his own personal considerations, and finally attain by general consent some sort of a compromise, representing the sum total of our desiderata.

Because if we really care to bring about this scheme of ours, we must devise the proper means of giving each the satisfaction he should expect to draw from an Institution, which we have in mind to organize for the very purpose of insuring better conditions for all.

I did not therefore press upon you a personal scheme of mine, since no one man could guess at all the values that may go to form such a broad community of interests as we desire to establish today, showing to others the right way towards the assurance of peace and good will among men, that all may follow.

Prof. Curtius :

Of course, I can only express my personal opinion on Count Costantini's proposal, but I must frankly declare that I have welcomed his scheme with the keenest pleasure.

It has seemed to me as the rebirth of old ideas dear to me, which have through many years past waited for the advent of the right man who could ensure their practical realisation.

I sincerely hope that today we have found that man ; I am thoroughly acquainted with the project of Count Costantini, and we have fully discussed its merits together.

It is quite logical that such a scheme should have had its rebirth in Rome, and that one should have looked to this city for the establishment of its headquarters.

We have long since selected it as our most propitious center for research ; it has ever been the source of real inspiration to us all, and in the furtherance of our work, we ever enjoyed, here the generous co-operation of the Director General, and of his colleagues or zealous officials, with whom we are brought into contact every day.

I believe that our Association could be of great assistance in facilitating such intercourse with officials ; and it is certain that it could insure us all useful results in many ways, although it is very hard to set out in detail what may concern its entire possibilities and practical realisations.

But what is essential is to get together and devise some early plan of action, our organization always being susceptible in due course of time, of being modified and perfected to suit our convenience.

As far as I am concerned, I believe it quite useless to contemplate the publication of the customary reports of proceedings ; nor should we waste time in setting up more conferences and lectures, of which we might today well deplore the plethora and inexpediency for the advancement of science.

I would rather devise the means of furthering some of the important undertakings which have already been started and have had to be suspended because of the lack of funds, or begin anew others whose necessity is acknowledged by general consent, towards the solution of some long debated issue.

Meanwhile I would like to be posted as to the position that each one of our institutions would hold in the Association, and along what lines their participation would be regulated.

It would also be advisable to resolve in what measure the Association could afford assistance to the work of the various nations, in Greece, Egypt or other parts of the Mediterranean area ; as it should endeavour to extend its beneficial influence everywhere and in behalf of everybody.

We know by bitter experience that all the nations are ever embarrassed by the deficiency of the proper means to further old and new enterprises of this sort, and to award travelling studentships.

I trust that this Association of ours will be able to make proper provisions for these and similar shortcomings, and thus I welcome the present proposal with keen anticipation, and shall gladly give it all my personal support and assistance.

The time, may be, has already come, when we may attempt a closer co-operation between the nations : old ideas have certainly been modified and I hope that we really may witness the dawn of a new era.

Although I can not answer for my Government's attitude regarding Count Costantini's initiative, I most cordially offer him my personal support.

Count Costantini :

I am highly gratified at Prof. Curtius' kind expressions, but I would like to reassure him on certain questions, that I believe proper to clear from doubt or ambiguity.

I fully agree with him that it would be perfectly useless to organize a new institution for the sake of duplicating the work pursued by others.

We do not want to waste our time in publishing a new series of exquisite proceedings for anybody's advertisement, nor to justify our existence with mere words ; nor do we intend to waste our energies on hackneyed lecturest here are plenty indeed everywhere, as it is.

When I spoke of lectures, I meant something quite different from the usual entertainments organized in cultural centers, among people who are in sympathy with our work.

It is among the disinterested ones, that we must go, in order to try and win them to our fold.

We shall organize our lectures in those centers and among those very people who are the least concerned with our activities, and spread abroad the proper appreciation of the importance of the problems

we are dealing with, and draw new adepts to our cause, and more contributions to our ends.

But few realize today what sacrifices a gallant group of men are bearing in these lands, to give to the world the benefit of their labours and of the knowledge they gather from these surroundings.

We shall have to educate the nations to accept their own share of the work that is being accomplished here, either towards the upkeep of monuments that would be lost if left to their fate, or in search of the wanted evidence, to tell men what we are and whence we come.

Furthermore, if we wish the Association to be worthy of every body's consideration, and to insure ever-increasing practical results through its agency, it should distribute proper help and encouragement to all the institutions which are established in this area, in due proportion to the intrinsic value of their scientific activities.

Such assistance, shall be distributed on your own recommendation ; because, as directors of these national organizations, you shall become the guiding force of the Association.

As a matter of fact, the government of the Association should be divided between the Assembly and the Committee, in accordance with the draft statutes which have been submitted to your approval.

Thereby, the General Assembly will be vested with the power to regulate the administration of the finances of the Association ; and the Permanent Committee will be put in charge of technical issues.

The Assembly's votes, moreover, will be allotted between members in due proportion to their financial provisions ; that is, those who best deserve it, and presumably are best qualified to do so, will be granted the privilege of looking after the management of their own money.

At the same time they will enjoy the option of electing the Permanent Committee's members, thereby being assured that the executive power of the Association would be vested in their own representatives, who are the men best qualified by character and by training to carry out their resolutions, and capable of giving them the most suitable counsel.

And who could discharge such functions better than yourselves, the very men who have been chosen by the nations to assume the responsibility of directing these schools in Rome ?

By such provisions, we have tried to put the right men in the

right place, and to prevent any undue interference with anyone's prescriptive rights, whether already acquired, or potential.

If in practice such policies should fail to provide adequate guarantees for everybody's satisfaction, as Prof. Curtius has pointed out, we should always in the progress of time be able to amend them and perfect our organisation.

Anyway, whether distributing normal revenues or special donation in behalf of governmental or private undertakings, we should always consider the fitness of meeting with that general consensus which alone may obtain for us the ample resources that are essential to our success and efficiency.

As I have stated before, we shall waste no time on irrelevant proceedings ; but we shall issue a concise bulletin in order to keep both students and laymen up to date on all important activities pursued in this field. It will contain a proper bibliographical index in extenso for those who desire further details on any topic.

Prof. Giglioli :

I believe that I interpret correctly Count Costantini's idea, if I insist that this scheme should not benefit Italy only, even if this country represents one of the richest fields of research ; but that all the countries which can contribute useful documentary evidence towards the advancement of our knowledge, would receive proper consideration.

Hence the purpose of the Association should be to collect funds in all parts of the world and distribute them wherever they can insure the most practical results, favoring research of the greatest importance whether in Italy, or France ; in Asia, in Africa, in Greece or elsewhere.

We are all aware of the difficulties we have to overcome continuously and in order to obtain adequate funds to accomplish our work ; nor can governments afford, on their limited budgets, to meet all demands.

I believe that the Association should become the appropriate intermediary between governments and patrons, collecting funds and executing projects in behalf of anyone ; and if a government's dignity does not permit their accepting subsidies from private sources, especially if these be of foreign origin, it would be quite proper for an Association such as ours to act in their behalf.

And I remember how time and again, Giacomo Boni felt him-

self in honor bound to refuse sums of considerable import, offered by strangers to further the work that he was directing.

But if we unite and are able to muster sufficient funds, we shall certainly be in a position to accomplish great things for the benefit of all mankind.

Comm. Paribeni :

I quite agree with our colleague Prof. Giglioli on the propriety of distributing the money placed at our disposal between the undertakings of the greatest interest, wherever they may happen to be pursued.

Not that the Association should interfere with the affairs of any State or Institution, nor stand in anybody's way ; on the contrary, it should place its talent and resources at the service of all those who require assistance.

Count Costantini :

Of course, the Association will respect everybody's pleasure and not attempt to assume sovereign authority over the private affairs of others.

But what it must do is to secure the full moral support of its own associates in order that its publicity, enhanced by the concurrence of their authority, may attain more substantial results.

Whoever may desire to maintain his independence, will not meet with any interference from our part, because we shall only intervene by special request ; and nobody will ever appeal to our cooperation in vain, as our purpose, far from pursuing or favoring any selfish interest, will be to give service in the interest of science, fully aware that there are plenty of undertakings of such a character and that they could never be brought to a successful end by enyone alone.

Furthermore, if at the very beginning while putting our organization in working order, or under exceptional circumstances, we should need governmental pecuniary assistance, as soon as our normal rhythm of life is established, we should ourselves be the ones to give such assistance to governments, directly or indirectly, as well as to all workers in this field.

As Prof. Giglioli has told us, it is often very embarrassing for a government to accept subsidies in behalf of undertakings which have not been already contemplated in their budgets, even if urgently needed, or demanded by national interests.

The prevailing lack of interest of the electorate in these matters and the want of proper appreciation regarding their importance, very often denies governments the necessary vote to act in such emergencies.

But could not our Association through its own publicity, be of great assistance to governments on that score ?

Governments can not afford to grant private parties the desired control over the administration of donations offered under special conditions, because they can not tolerate the intervention of strangers in the management of their home affairs ; at the same time, and for that very reason, offers of considerable importance have been withdrawn and irretrievably lost to our undertakings.

Could we not prevent such unfortunate occurrences from happening again, by assuming all responsibilities ourselves or acting as intermediaries, ready to accept restrictions and supervisions of all kinds, which as a matter of fact the Association would always not only welcome but solicit, in order to ensure full satisfaction to all concerned ?

It would all be consistent with the Association's purpose, which should be to insure a better co-ordination of everybody's activities in this field and help in the realisation of their scope ; besides distributing adequate assistance to scholars and students, it should become the great service center to which all may submit their difficulties and be certain of having them met with proper consideration, receiving reliable advice and up-to-date information.

Prof. Ussani :

As I have not been able to participate in the drafting of the statutes, I am not acquainted with their detail ; I therefore beg to be informed whether the Association will be entitled to the privilege of assuming new undertakings on its own initiative.

Count Costantini :

Yes, by all means.

As I have already stated, I have not presumed to come before you with a programme of future action, because it must reside only with the Permanent Committee of the Association, to determine what should be done, how, and where, after due consideration of all proposals submitted to its approval, and consistently with the funds available.

Of course the Committee will always conform with any special provision designated by donors.

Prof. Ussani :

Rather than devoting ourselves to the furtherance of old initiatives, would it not be better to inaugurate some new undertaking which, bearing the stamp of no one in particular, might in reality represent the product of that co-operation that we intend to establish ?

Count Costantini :

I believe that such a policy would be well worth our while, in order to awaken public interest and favor in our work from the very beginning.

We all know how many important undertakings could be thus considered and immediately initiated in different localities within this Mediterranean area, in conformity with the statutory aims of the Association.

Our perspective reaches through untold millenniums from the very dawn of man's advent upon earth, down to the present day.

It covers the greater part of the fundamentals of all science, together with the life of the peoples whose culture bore special significance for Mediterranean evolution, or whose territories stood the test of bygone Mediterranean cultures.

We have tried to give expression to such a far-reaching and ambitious programme, through the formula which we have proposed in the draft statutes, where the purpose of the Association is given : the advance and diffusion of knowledge of the civilisations which flourished or left a record throughout the ages within the Mediterranean basin, and the promotion of the work of research, and the restoration and the preservation of the monumental and documentary evidence which they have left.

In other terms :

To establish the means for closer co-operation between scientists, in order to gain the collaboration of all the branches of knowledge which bear reference to the complete study of that area, and may insure a better and more thorough appreciation of the phenomena and of the events which throughout the ages have evolved therein, considered in their due correlation and causality.

To promote such co-operation between individuals as well as between institutions which deal with such subjects of study.

To organize scentific meetings for the advancement of the most important issues and resolve which should be the object of immediate consideration, issuing rational programmes of research as a guidance to scholars and students.

To establish a center for the proper correlation and distribution of work in all these undertakings ; the apportionment of subsidies, the collection and diffusion of news, and of bibliographical and technical information.

To favor the issue of publications of acknowledged weight in the interest of science.

To further the co-operation of the national schools of Rome, not only among themselves, but also with similar institutions established in other centers, encouraging their activities in every possible way.

To establish a general place of reference where assistance may always be obtained in behalf of all activities concerning the advancement and diffusion of knowledge of Mediterranean evolution.

Prof. Gerevich :

The present scheme, in my opinion, is well worthy of every body's consideration ; but to the smaller nations it represents the consummation of a vital necessity.

Hungary could never get on alone in these studies, unable as she is to entertain important projects without somebody's co-operation, or the chance bounty of a rare patron.

I gladly welcome the present initiative, and it affords me great pleasure to give it my full personal support, feeling confident that it will win the approbation and sympathetic interest of my government.

Prof. Smith :

I believe that the Association may become indeed a powerful instrument to promote a closer co-operation between the exponents of the various branches of knowledge which interest our studies, but should develop into a great international center for proper counsel on technical matters.

Such a center is nowhere to be found today, and would be of great service to us all.

Prof. CUMONT :

Before adjourning, may I ask if the minutes of our meeting will be printed and distributed, together with Count Costantini's address ?

Count COSTANTINI :

I beg Mr. Cumont to be assured that I shall procure the immediate printing of today's proceedings, and shall have them distributed with the least possible delay, together with the draft statutes which I have prepared for your examination.

Previous to our meeting again, I desire to allow everybody ample time to examine in detail our proposal, in order to be gratified with their enlightened counsel, and be shown the right way to the conquest of our common goal.

From the Department of
Public Instruction

Rome, the 11th of April, 1929.

REPORT
ON SECOND AND FINAL MEETING

Upon the 28th of June 1929, the following gentlemen met at "Villa Celimontana" in Rome.

Prof. Roberto Almagià	Prof. of Geography, Rome University.
Prof. Thomas Ashby	Fellow of British Academy, Member Academy of "Lincei", Rome.
Prof. Renato Biasutti	Prof. Human Geography, Florence University; Vice-President Italian Institute of Human Palaeontology, Florence.
Prof. Baron the Hon. G. A. Blanc	President Italian Society for the Advancement of Science.
Don Miguel Blay	Director Spanish Academy, Rome.
Prof. Axel Boethius	Director Swedish Archaeological Institute, Rome.
Dr. Guido Calza	Director Ostia Excavations.
Count D. Costantini	Patron-President of Italian Institute of Human Palaeontology, Florence; President of International Palaeogeographic Commission.
Prof. Franz Cumont	Fellow of "Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres", Institut de France.
Prof. Ludwig Curtius	Director of German Archaeological Institute, Rome (Treasurer).
H. E. Prof. Giotto Dainelli	Fellow of Accademia d'Italia, Prof. of Geology at Florence University.

Count G. E. Elia	Hon. Vice-President of Royal Geographical Society, Rome.
Dr. Armando Formichi	Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti, Rome.
Mr. H. Nelson Gay	American Library.
Prof. T. Gekrevich	Director Hungarian Institute, Rome.
Prof. Herbert Gericke	Director German Academy, Rome
H. E. Baron Raffaele Guariglia	Minister Plenipotentiary, Member Central Committee Foreign Institutes and Archaeological Research, Rome.
Mrs. Grace Witney Hoff	Honorary President of Foyer International des Etudiantes, Paris.
Prof. G. J. Hoogewerff	Director Dutch Institute of Historical Studies, Rome.
Mr. James H. Hyde	Hon. M. A. Princeton University; Docteur Honoris Causa Université de Rennes; Hon. President Federation of the Alliance Française United States and Canada, N. Y.; European Vice-President of Associated Harvard Clubs, New York; Conseil d'Administration Union Centrale des Arts Décoratifs, Paris; Royal Society of Literature, London; Royal Society of Arts, London; Grande-Croix de la Légion d'Honneur.
Prof. Paul Kehr	Director Prussian Institute, Rome.
Dr. Zdeneck Kristen	Secretary Czecho-Slovack Institute, Rome.
Dr. H. M. R. Léopold	Vice-President Dutch Institute of Historical Studies, Rome.
Dr. Giuseppe Lugli	Secretary Roumanian Academy, Rome.

Prof. Emile Mâle	Director of École Française, Rome; Fellow Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Institut de France.
Prof. Roberto Micacchi	Department of Colonies, Rome.
Count G. Michalowski	Librarian Polish Acad., Rome.
Prof. Aldobrandino Mochi	Director National Society of Anthropology, Prof. of Anthropology and Ethnology Florence University.
Prof. Giovanni Negri	Director Botanical Institute, Florence University.
Dr. Comm. Bartolomeo Nogara	Director Vatican Museums, Vatican City.
H. E. Count Emilio Pagliano	Minister Plenipotentiary.
Prof. Emil Panaitescu	Director Roumanian School, Rome.
H. E. Comm. Roberto Paribeni	Fellow of Accademia d'Italia; Director General Department Antiquities and Fine Arts, Rome.
Comm. Luigi Parpagliolo	Division Chief Department of National Education, Rome.
Gr. Uff. Count Francesco Pellati	Inspector Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts, Rome.
The Hon. Corrado Ricci	President Italian Archaeological Institute, Rome.
The Hon. Giuseppe Righetti	Representing " Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle ", Rome.
Dr. Gösta Saeflund	Secretary Swedish Archaeological Institute, Rome.
Prof. Antonio Sciortino	Director British Academy of Arts, Rome.
Prof. Gioacchino Sera	Prof. of Anthropology, Naples University.
Prof. A. H. Smith	Director British School, Rome.
Prof. Ernst Steinmann	Director Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Biblioteca Hertziana, Rome.

Prof. Comm. Gorham Phillips Stevens	Director American Academy, Rome.
Dr. Mrs. Eugénie Strong	Fellow Society of Antiquaries, London ; Member Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.
Mrs. J. de Tallenay van Bruyssel	Brussels, Rome.
Prof. Vincenzo Ussani.	Representing "Union Internationale des Académies", Rome.
The Hon. General Nicola Vacchelli	Commissioner Royal Geographical Society, Rome ; Director Geographical Military Institute, Florence.
Monsignor M. Vaes	Secretary Belgian Academy, Rome.
Mr. Ove C. L. Vangesten	Secretary Norvegian Legation, Rome.
H. E. Admiral Gr. Uff. Lamberto Vannutelli	Italy-American Society, Rome.
H. E. General Gr. Uff. The Hon. Augusto Vanzo	Honorary A. D. C. to His Majesty the King of Italy, Rome.
N. Donna Marchesa Incisa della Rocchetta born Chigi	I, Via Tevere, Rome.
N. Donna Marchesa Dusmet	15, Via Abruzzi, Rome.

At the request of Count Costantini, the discussion was opened at once on the draft Statutes of the Association.

After a careful examination of each article, all present agreed on their final constitution, which was unanimously approved.

Thereupon they organized themselves into an Assembly, and elected the Association's Permanent Committee.

On Count Costantini's motion all present were nominated members of that body, and "ex officio" honorary members of the Association.

The Permanent Committee then proceeded to elect the Association's officers, the following being appointed :

President :	Count Costantini.
Vice-Presidents :	Comm. G. P. Stevens. Comm. R. Paribeni.
Treasurer :	Prof. Ludwig Curtius.

Vice-Treasurer :	Colonel Vaciago.
Secretary General :	Dr. G. Calza.
Director :	Dr. A. Formichi.
Honorary Secs. :	Mrs. E. Strong. Dr. T. Ashby.

Dr. G. Buttaoni Ruggieri, public notary asked all present to set their signature to the minutes of the meeting which he had prepared, in order to have them duly registered together with a copy of the Statutes, and the names of the officers of the Association.

Thus the " International Mediterranean Research Association " was legally incorporated on the 28th of June, 1929.

Before adjourning, Count Costantini asked all present to send him at their earliest convenience a list of their desiderata, as he wished to construct as soon as possible a minimum and a maximum programme of work, to be sponsored by the Association.

He then made it known that, in accordance with an agreement which he had made with the Hon. General Vacchelli, Royal Commissioner to the R. Geographical Society, and with the consent of H. E. the Minister of Public Instruction, the Association's headquarters were established at Villa Celimontana at the service of all members, as well as of the students of the national Academies and Schools of Rome, and their guests.

Villa Celimontana,
Rome. June 28th, 1929.

AN ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT AND DIFFUSION OF CULTURE

Constituted for the purpose of establishing a means for closer co-operation between scientists, in order to obtain collaboration of all branches of knowledge which bear reference to the complete study of the Mediterranean area, and thus to insure a better and more thorough appreciation of the phenomena and events, which throughout the course of time have evolved therein, with due regard to their correlation and causality.

To promote the said co-operation between individuals as well as between institutions which deal with such subjects of study.

To organize scientific meetings for the advancement of the most important issues, to resolve which should be the object of immediate consideration, by issuing rational programmes of research for the guidance of scholars and students.

To establish a center for the proper correlation and distribution of work in all these undertakings ; the apportionment of subsidies and the collection and diffusion of news and of bibliographical and technical information.

To favor the issue of publications of acknowledged weight in the interest of science.

To further the co-operation of the national schools of Rome, not only among themselves, but also with similar institutions established in other centers, encouraging their activities in every possible way.

To establish a general place of reference, where assistance may at all times be obtained in behalf of the advancement and diffusion of knowledge on Mediterranean evolution.

STATUTES

Art. I.

An International Association for Mediterranean Research, is hereby duly constituted, with headquarters at Villa Celimontana, in Rome.

Art. II.

The purpose of the Association is to promote the advance and diffusion of knowledge of the civilisations which flourished or left a record throughout the ages in the Mediterranean basin, and to further the maintenance, the restoration, and research into, all monumental and documentary evidence thereof.

Art. III.

The Association shall be governed by a General Assembly and a Permanent Committee.

Art. IV.

The General Assembly shall be composed of all the members of the Association, each member being entitled to one vote for every ten thousand Lire contributed.

Art. V.

For each session, the General Assembly shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents ; neither the President nor the Vice-Presidents of the Association being eligible.

Art. VI.

The General Assembly shall direct the Association's finances, and control its activities. It shall draw up its own by-laws, and shall hold an ordinary session once a year during the first three months of each new working year.

The Association's working year shall commence on the 1st of April and close on the 31st of March following.

The Association shall hold special sessions whenever convoked by the President, or by the Permanent Committee, at the request of two-thirds of its voting members.

Resolutions shall be carried by a majority of the votes represented at each session, except as provided by Art. 29.

Art. VII.

The Permanent Committee shall be vested with the executive power of the Association ; it shall direct the enactment of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, and submit new projects and balance sheets to its approval.

Art. VIII.

The Permanent Committee shall be elected by the General Assembly.

Its resolutions shall be adopted by a majority vote in all cases.

The Directors of the Academies and Schools of Rome (Art. 18) may be elected "ex officio" members of the Permanent Committee.

Art. IX.

The Committee shall elect out of its own members, a President ; a Treasurer, a General Secretary and a Director.

They shall retain their office four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Art. X.

The Permanent Committee shall draw up its own by-laws, as well as the by-laws of the Association.

It shall enjoy full jurisdiction over the personnel and staff.

Art. XI.

The Permanent Committee may appoint other Institutions to represent the Association for definite purposes and under specified conditions, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

ART. XII.

The President of the Committee shall be the executive head of the Association, and shall be its official representative.

He shall perform all acts and fulfil all functions pertaining to its legal status.

ART. XIII.

The President shall have the option of delegating his powers to one or the other of the two Vice-Presidents.

He shall enjoy a casting vote in the meetings of the Permanent Committee.

He shall preside over the meetings of the Committee, and shall submit annually a report to the General Assembly, concerning the affairs of the Association.

ART. XIV.

The President may call special meetings of the Permanent Committee, on his own initiative, or at the request of three members of the Committee, representing three different nationalities.

ART. XV.

The President shall have the option of accepting, subject to the approval of the Committee, donations or legacies, provided the fulfilment of the conditions accompanying the gifts entails no financial responsibility on the part of the Association.

ART. XVI.

The General Secretary shall enjoy the right of vote at the meetings of the Permanent Committee and shall perform such duties as the Committee may entrust to his care.

ART. XVII.

The Director shall be in charge of all matters relating to the members and staff, besides questions of internal administration.

He shall act as Secretary to the Permanent Committee, shall execute their resolutions, and shall draw up the minutes of their meetings.

Art. XVIII.

The Treasurer shall collect, receive and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions and gifts of money, shall make payments on bills signed by the President or the Director, and shall present to the Finance Committee an annual statement of accounts, to be submitted to the approval of the General Assembly.

Art. XIX.

The funds contributed to the Association shall be entrusted to the management of the Finance Committee, which shall also control their allocation in conformity with the terms laid down by each donor and with the resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Finance Committee shall be composed of the President and Treasurer of the Association, plus a third member elected by the Permanent Committee.

It shall remain in ofice four years, and shall be eligible for re-election.

Art. XX.

Individuals and Institutions, whatever their nationality, may become members of the Association by sending a written application to the President, properly seconded, acknowledging the terms which govern the class of members for which they are eligible by the Permanent Committee's vote.

Art. XXI.

The Association shall consist of the following categories of members :

Honorary and Corresponding Members, Patrons, Charter Members, Life Members, and Annual Members.

Art. XXII.

The Permanent Committee may appoint Honorary Members of the Association scholars of marked distinction, and all those who have rendered some important contribution to the studies or other activities pursued by the Association, may be appointed *ex officio* Honorary Members.

Art. XXIII.

The Directors of other learned Institutions, non resident in Rome, may be appointed Corresponding Members, and shall pay no fees.

Art. XXIV.

Individuals or Institutions contributing Lire 50.000, or more, shall be elected Patrons.

Art. XXV.

Charter Members, shall pay an annual fee of 500 lire.

Art. XXVI.

Charter Members funding their annual dues by the payment of not less than 10.000 Lire, shall be appointed Life Members.

Art. XXVII.

Annual Members shall pay 100 lire a year.

Art. XXVIII.

All Members shall be entitled to the bulletin of the Association, to free admission to meetings and exhibitions organized under its auspices ; and all, except the Annual Members, shall enjoy a special discount on the Association's publications, besides such privileges and facilities as the Permanent Committee shall secure in their behalf from the different countries sympathizing with the Association's aims and purposes.

Art. XXIX.

The Association's capital shall consist of :

All property owned :

Proceeds of donations or legacies not otherwise dedicated ;

Life Members' fees :

A minimum of 10 % on all receipts, from whatever source obtained.

ART. XXX.

The available resources of the Association, shall annually consist of :

All Members' fees, except Life Members' ;

Contributions from public or private institutions and individuals, not designated toward capital endowment ;

Donations for immediate purposes ;

Exceptional sources of income and proceeds from publications, lectures and exhibitions :

Interest on capital.

ART. XXXI.

The Association's Statutes may be modified by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Assembly, on proposals presented one month previous to its meetings, by the Permanent Committee.

ART. XXXII.

Should the Association be dissolved, the General Assembly shall appoint two liquidators ; and by a two-thirds majority vote, shall determine the allocation of all available assets, after proper discharge of every provision previously designated by donors.

Villa Celimontana, ROME.
June 29th, 1929.